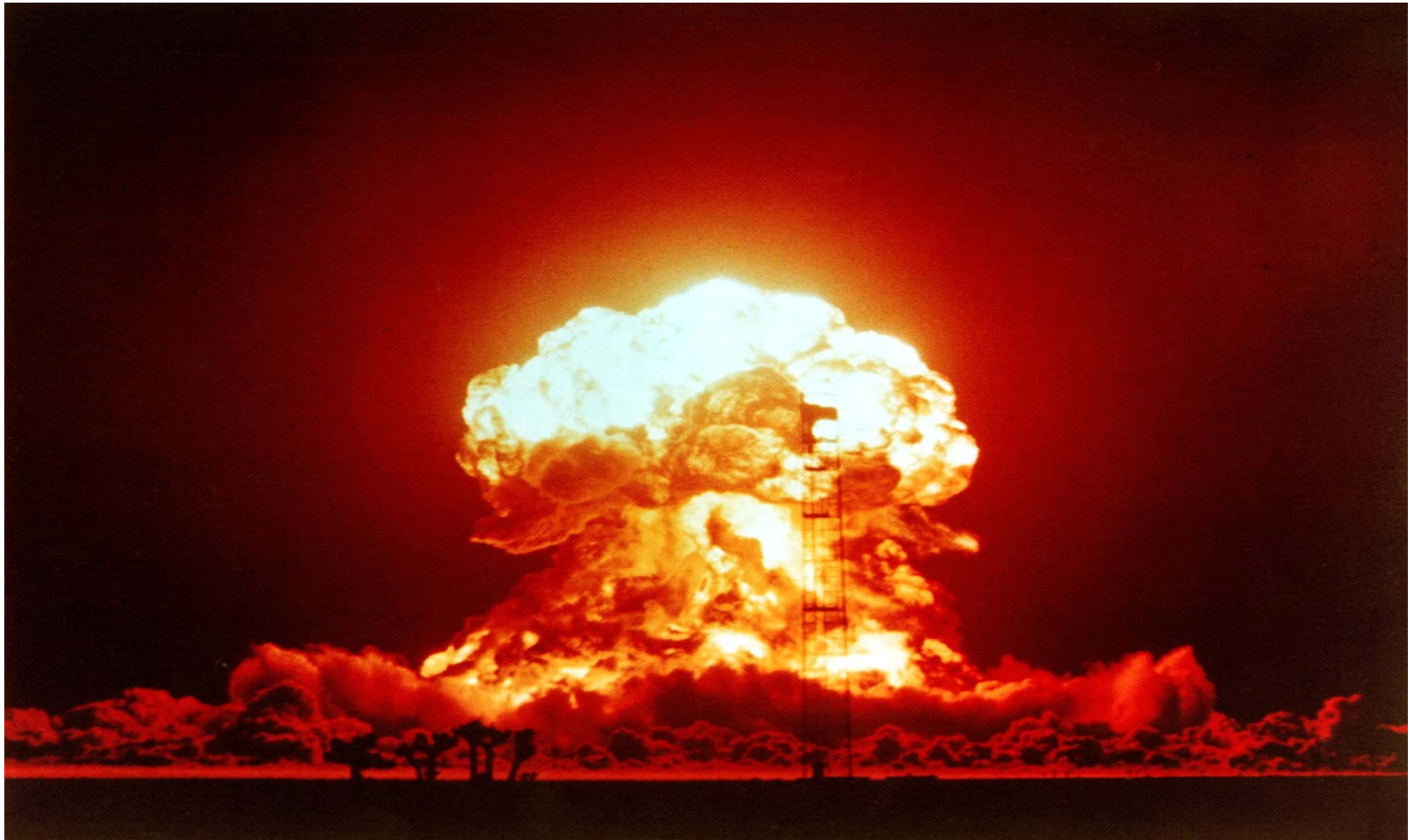




NBC OPERATIONS





EFFECTS OF NUCLEAR DETONATION

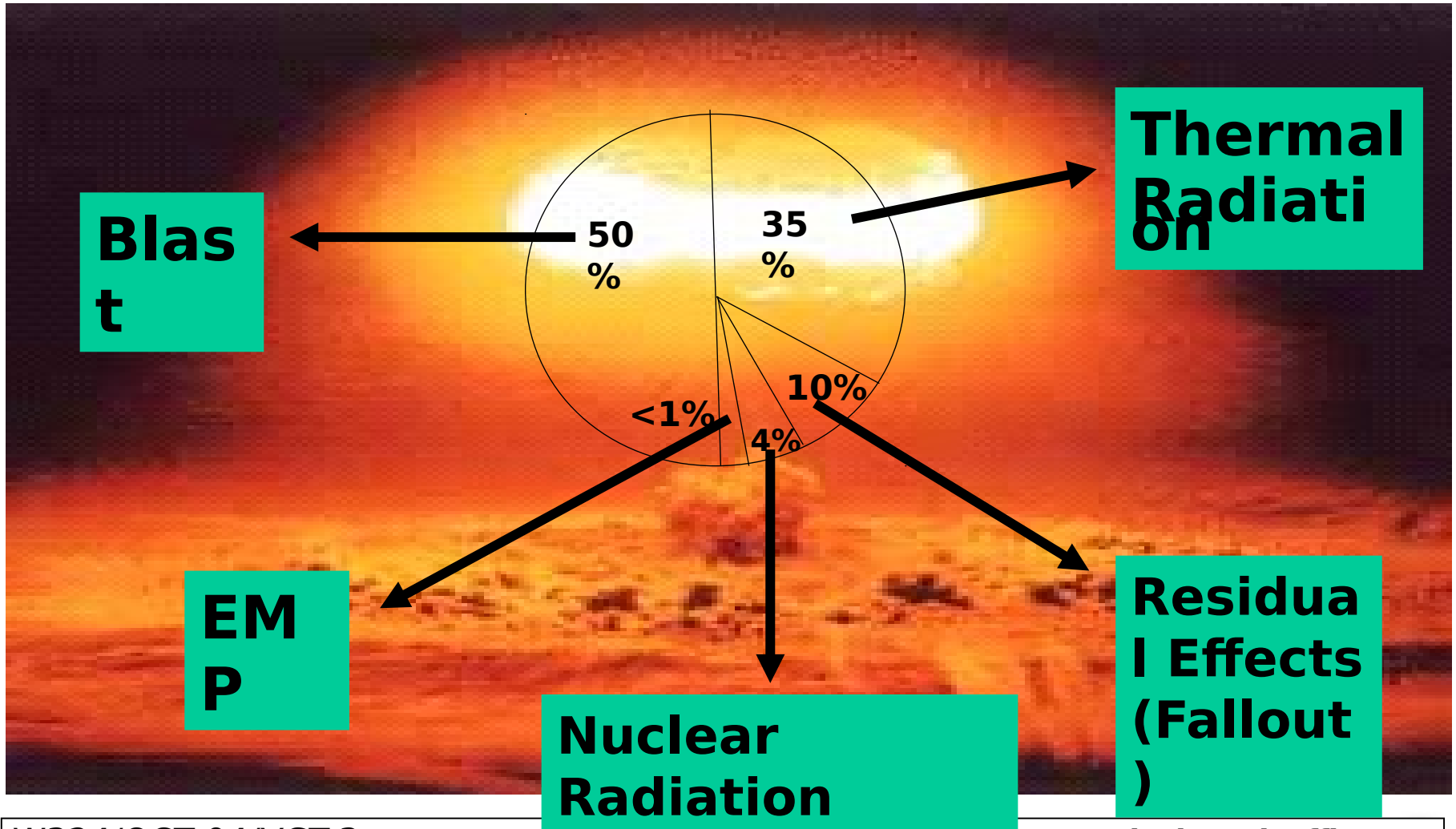


- **PSYCHOLOGICAL.**
- **NUCLEAR RADIATION.**
- **ELECTROMAGNETIC PULSE (EMP).**
- **BLAST.**
- **THERMAL.**





DISTRIBUTION OF ENERGY





RESULTS OF DETONATION TYPES



TYPE BLAST	BLAST	THERMAL	NUCLEAR RADIATIO N	EM P
AIR	GREAT AND WIDESPREAD	GREAT AND WIDESPREAD	CONSIDERABLE PROMPT RADIATION. NO SIGNIFICANT RESIDUAL RADIATION EXCEPT FOR SMALL AREAS UNDER BLAST	EFFECTS 3 TO 9 MILES FROM GZ UP TO ALTITUDES OF 19 MILES. GREAT AND WIDESPREAD FOR BURST ABOVE 19
SURFACE	GREAT BUT RADIUS OF EFFECT SOMEWHAT REDUCED	GREAT BUT NOT WIDESPREA D	GREAT, PROMPT, BUT NOT WIDESPREAD. RESIDUAL RADIATION WILL APPEAR AS FALLOUT.	MILES EXTENDS OUTWARD 3 TO 5 MILES FROM GZ
SUBSURFACE	GREAT BUT RADIUS OF EFFECTS GREATLY REDUCED	NEGLIGIBLE	LITTLE OR INSTANT RADIATION GREAT AMOUNT OF RESIDUAL FALLOUT	LIMITED TO AREA AROUND GZ



BIOLOGICAL AGENTS



PATHOGENS



TOXINS



THE SIX MAJOR TYPES OF CHEMICAL



AGENTS

BLOOD

BLISTER

CHOKING

IRRITANTS

NERVE

PSYCHOCHEMICAL



NUCLEAR PROTECTION COVER



- **Fighting Positions.**
- **Field-expedient overhead cover.**
- **Earth shielded positions.**
- **Buildings.**
- **Tents.**
- **Armored vehicles.**
- **Wheeled vehicles.**



ACTIONS DURING A NUCLEAR ATTACK



- **Immediately drop facedown.**
- **Close your eyes.**
- **Protect exposed skin from heat by putting hands and arms under or near the body and keeping the helmet on.**
- **Remain face down until the blast wave passes and debris stops falling.**